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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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EDUCATED IN AMERICA.

A Wonderfully Intelligent Horse Now Astonishing the London Public.

It cannot be said of the horse, as Heine said of the monkey, that it does not talk for fear of being put to work. Probably the ultimate degree to which the training of animals may be carried is reached in the case of the talking horse that literally made its bow to the public recently at the Crystal palace, says the London Daily News. Mazeppa is an Arab, educated, so to say, in America, and its extraordinary capacity for learning was manifested before an astonished and enthusiastic audience. In the strict meaning of the word the horse does not talk, but is capable of answering questions addressed to it. It even understands French or German when it hears it spoken, though it does not speak these languages, in which it is not less accomplished than some human beings. The animal not only appears to think, but is capable of expressing itself intelligibly by signs. It has a special talent for arithmetic.

The audience was invited promiscuously to call out a number of figures, which were arranged in rows on a blackboard, and Mazeppa, after looking over them, gave the sum of the addition by pawing the ground in every case the exact number of times necessary to indicate the result. As a mere trick this would be surprising enough, but, considering the figures were taken at random from among the audience, ladies and gentlemen, and, in particular, eager little boys contributing, collusion seemed out of the question, and Mazeppa's good faith was established by the still more remarkable achievement that followed. The horse was directed to count the number of persons in given rows of the audience, and, having done so more than once, proceeded to indicate the number of women and the number of men in any particular row. Having passed this examination, Mazeppa stood forth to answer any question to which it was possible to give a reply directly, by means of a shake of the head, signifying either "Yes" or "No," or in figures. Thus the day of the week and the month of the year, or the date of a birthday, revealed to the trainer, Prof. H. S. McGuire, was promptly found by the horse, any attempt to deceive it meeting always with a decidedly emphatic negative. This astounding entertainment concluded with an imitation by Mazeppa of a young man paying his addresses to a young lady. The horse's affectation of tenderness adds a very humorous touch to an excellent piece of pantomime.

A FALLEN EMPRESS.

Wreck of the Most Successful Adventuress the World Has Ever Known.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, who was always the guest of the De Mouchys when she passed through Paris, has been on the occasions that she visits our Ville Lumiere forced to put up at the Hotel Continental like a simple Cook's tourist, where no one recognizes in the lame, old, broken woman the once radiant empress of the French, says a Paris letter writer. The olden prophecy that used to affright her so, that her fate would be sadder than that of Marie Antoinette, some people think has been realized in her case, as she has outlived all that seemingly makes life worth living.

However, luckily for herself, she does not agree with the sentimental theories of the outer world, for to an intimate friend she said the other day: "Although I now drift on a sea of sorrow between two coffins"—a royally bad metaphor — "still I would not change lots with anyone, for I have been the most radiant and courted of sovereigns." She lives in her past now, having alienated most of her friends by her temper and her avarice. She was the curse of her dynasty, the instigator of the Franco-Prussian war, and the direct cause of the prince imperial's fatal expedition to Zululand, whither she drove him by her penuriousness and ceaseless exactions. That she is unconscious of her own share in the ruin of her family is much the better for her; still, when she crawled past us at the Continental the other day all those who recognized her looked with a most certain sorrow at the wreck of the most successful adventuress the world has ever known.

Combustibility of Celluloid.

A London (Eng.) paper reports the case of a lady, standing near a bright fire, who suddenly found herself enveloped in smoke. A gentleman who came to her rescue succeeded in crushing the ignited portion of her dress, not, however, without severely burning his hand. On investigation the fire was found to have originated from a spot where a large fancy button had been, but had disappeared. Similar buttons were subsequently examined, and were found to be highly inflammable, being made of celluloid.

ONE STREAK OF GOOD LUCK.

A Millionaire's Story of a Pivotal Experience in Boyhood's Days.

"What is the luckiest thing that ever happened to you?" a Herald man asked of a New York millionaire.

"Do you mean sheer, unadulterated luck—something that just happens without any seeking on your part?" replied the millionaire.

"Well, yes; let it go at that."

"I am generally accounted a very lucky man by the thousand and one people who know more about me than I do myself. But, on my honor, what I call a genuine piece of good luck happened to me only once in my life. It didn't amount to much, though it meant much to me at the time. It was when I was filling my first job—that of an errand boy at three dollars a week—and I tell you I have never since felt so rich as when I carried home my first three dollars. I had been given a check to cash and a bill to pay. After paying the bill I had thirty-seven dollars of my employer's money left. I had just crossed Broadway, when, happening to look back, I saw two men fighting in the street. I was enough of a boy then to take a keen interest in anything like a 'scrap.' I retraced my steps to see what it was all about. To my amazement and surprise I discovered that the two men were fighting about the thirty-seven dollars and the receipt bill, which in some mysterious fashion had dropped out of my pocket. A policeman happening along at that moment I was able to prove that I had a better right to the property in dispute than either of the two combatants, and recovered it forthwith. They had each grabbed for it at the same time, and each was bound to get all or none—luckily for me. I have often speculated upon what might have happened if they hadn't quarreled. I should never have recovered the money, and, in consequence, I should certainly have lost my situation. That might have changed the whole current of my career, and instead of being a rich man I might to-day have been a poor devil, or I might have been twice as rich as I am. Who knows? Anyway, I regard it as the only piece of downright, simon pure, unmistakable good luck that ever befell me. But any Tom, Dick or Harry that you chance to meet will be able to tell you lots of luckier things that have happened to me. Some of them things that I had worked at for years."

AN ELEVATED CHICKEN FARM.

Raising Broilers in the Third Story of a City Building.

People passing the Realty block recently have been attracted by a novel sight in the window of one of the vacant storerooms, says the Anaconda (Mont.) Standard. In a shallow wooden box less than three feet square, their downy bodies in constant motion and their shrill pipings sounding even through the glass, are seventy-two chickens, apparently as happy as if they were in a barnyard under the care of a bustling hen. The box is a "brooder" and is the only mother that the seventy-two fluffy youngsters have ever known, and in it they have lived for the week that they have been alive. Prompted by curiosity a reporter sought out Mrs. Childs, the landlady of the building, to learn if possible whether or not she intends to start a poultry ranch in a three-story brick block in the city, and if she is to learn how she proposes to run it. Mrs. Childs demonstrated very easily that she knows what she is doing, and that she can do it successfully. She has started to raise broilers for the market, and intends to do it in her own block. Mrs. Childs' apartments are on the third story, and in one of her rooms she has two incubators, one containing one hundred eggs and the other two hundred. Here the chickens are hatched, and as soon as they get the use of their legs they are transferred to the brooder and taken to the basement, which has been divided into pens of convenient size. Here they live in the brooder until they are two weeks old, when they are placed in the pens and allowed to run about and grow. And how they do grow in the warm room, and what a noise they make with their incessant pipping! When they are eight or nine weeks old they are ready for market.

A Shower of Feathers.

The eminent surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, was fond of a practical joke. On one occasion he ascended the church tower of a village in Norfolk, taking with him one of his mother's pillows, and finding the wind blowing directly to the next town, he let off handfuls of feathers until he had emptied the pillow. The local papers reported this "remarkable shower" of feathers, and offered various conjectures to account for it, and the account was copied into other papers, and was probably received as a perfectly natural occurrence.

WESTERN COAL FIELDS.

Valuable Ranges Throughout the Pacific Coast.

Rich Veins in Washington—Future Possibilities of a Region Hitherto Supposed to Be Devoid of Fuel Prospects.

The magnitude of the coal deposits in the state of Washington is little realized away from the Pacific coast. Not all the Atlantic states combined contain such a supply, according to a writer in the New York Tribune. Workable veins are known to exist in eighteen out of the thirty-four counties, and they cover an area of more than 1,000,000 acres. The coal ranges in character from cannel to semi-anthracite, through all grades of domestic, gas, steaming, coking and smithing coals. With the exception of the Roslyn mines in Kittitas county, the productive measures lie west of the Cascade range. They are all lignite and bituminous. Anthracite has been found in the Olympics and in the Cascades, and there is a fine deposit at the base of Mount Rainier. These, however, have not been developed sufficiently to judge of their values. The lignite measures extend from British Columbia on the north to the Columbia river; and east from Puget sound fifteen miles. The area covered is estimated at 800,000 acres. Less than 2 per cent. of all this territory has been worked, although about 5 per cent. of it is owned by companies prepared to open up veins as soon as the market is ready for the output. Many hundred acres are held by prospectors who lack the money to develop their claims. Of the mines already in operation the New Castle, owned by the Oregon Improvement company, lies twenty-one miles from Seattle and consists of four veins, the shallowest of which is three feet, the deepest twelve feet. The coal is excellent for steaming purposes. The Gilman mine, forty-two miles from Seattle, is now working two of its five veins. The output is high-grade lignite, with small streaks of bituminous; too small, however, to warrant separation. The Cedar mountain mine is working two veins, one of them eleven feet six inches in depth. At Franklin the coal is of a semi-bituminous character, the deposit being of a somewhat older geological formation. The same is true of the Black Diamond mine, thirty miles from Seattle. This mine employs something like 500 men and its capacity is estimated at 1,000 tons per day.

The Skagit county mines bid fair to be of more immense value in the near future. The preliminary tests made by the Yorktown indicated that this coal is the best for steaming purposes on the sound. It also makes a very superior coke. The bituminous measures join the lignite on the east and extend to the Cascade range. The veins are so twisted that it is impossible to determine their number. The Carbon river group is developed more than the others, four veins being worked, the product high grade gas and steam coal. Twelve miles north is the Raging river group, consisting of eight veins, four of which are being worked. The Roslyn mines are 125 miles east from Seattle. Their veins lie nearly horizontal, near the surface, and cover an area of 100,000 acres. The mines have been in operation since 1886. Over 1,000 men are employed, and the daily output is about 2,500 tons of bituminous lump coal, well adapted to domestic and steaming purposes. The first discovery of coal in Washington was made in 1852, at Bellingham bay, but no export of importance was made until 1870. Last year over a million and a quarter tons were marketed, which for a season of depression is no bad showing. The Washington coal veins are easier mined than those of the eastern states on account of the angles at which they dip, allowing them to be opened by tunnels, and saving the expense of hoisting the output. Timber for bunkers, etc., is cheap and abundant; water for washers is to be found everywhere. This, of course, has a great bearing on the values of the measures. It seems only a question of time before Washington will be the largest coal producing district in the United States, and probably the largest in the world.

Fad of the Hub.

Boston has one new fad which is distinguished by being sensible. It is the drinking of new eggs. At a leading ladies' restaurant it is a common sight, especially on Monday, Commonweal avenue's shopping day, or Wednesday, after the matinees, to see a whole line of fair damsels file past the man at the counter busy in breaking eggs in wine glasses. With experienced gusto the glowing golden balls are lightly tossed down at a single swallow. As a rule they are taken perfectly plain and unbroken, but some prefer them seasoned with salt and pepper, which gives them quite the taste of an oyster. The other day, just as a Beacon street bride was quitting her parental roof, she paused at the threshold and gasped: "Oh, I have forgotten—bring me my egg quick!" With trembling haste the servant flew and quickly returned with an egg in a wine glass. Throwing back her veil, the bride tossed down the egg, and, thus sustained and strengthened, she rolled away to tread the path that leads to the altar.

LOSSES CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

Some Interesting Figures Taken from a Work Published by the Government.

Science has been busy among the cherished beliefs regarding everyday phenomena of late years, and one by one they have been demolished and the list of vulgar errors grows smaller. An exception to this, says the Washington News, is a little publication that has made its appearance from the publishing house of Uncle Sam, compiled by Alexander McAdie, of the weather bureau, and containing some very interesting facts regarding lightning and the damages and fatalities it causes in this country. Its primary object is to show the best methods of protection by lightning rods, but incidentally it gives some very unique figures, and shows that a few at least of the beliefs that are common to every class are well founded. The number of death-dealing lightning bolts that find victims in this country yearly is greater than is probably generally believed. According to figures given by Mr. McAdie there occurred in 1892 251 deaths by lightning, and in the year following there were 309. The statistics do not go further back than 1890, but even this short space of time has demonstrated that the danger seems to be on the increase by extending over a greater portion of the year than formerly. In 1890 the months of March, April, May, June, July and August alone chronicled fatalities. The year following September was added, and in 1892 every month from April to December provided a victim to heaven's fire. The average number of persons killed yearly by lightning is 196. A glance at the table shows that by far the greater number of fatalities occurred in June, July and August.

In the eight years ending in 1892 there were 3,516 fires in the United States due to lightning, causing a total loss of $12,603,835. This is a rather startling statement to those who are inclined to scoff at the danger from thunderstorms. Barns, stables and granaries apparently had the greatest attraction for lightning, for during the nine years ending in 1892 2,335 buildings of that class were struck, as against 604 dwellings and 104 churches. Electric light stations and telegraph and telephone offices seemed to have enjoyed a comparative immunity from danger from the element with which they are pervaded. In certain states there has been a marked increase in the number of lightning strokes in the past year, particularly in Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan and New York.

One of the most interesting results of the observations that have been made of late years regarding lightning and its freaks is that the geological as well as the topographical conditions influence it. According to the statistics a chalk formation is the least liable to damaging lightning, while next in order of frequency come marl, clay, sand and loam. With regard to trees the oak is most frequently and the beech the least frequently struck. Neither does it seem to have been the highest or most exposed trees that were struck, as the bolt hit in the most erratic and unexpected manner. As regards the superstitions or beliefs regarding the safety or danger of certain localities when the lightning is on the rampage, Mr. McAdie states that it is not judicious to stand under trees, in the doorway of barns, close to cattle or near chimneys and fireplaces, which is a scientific justification of the actions of probably five persons out of six when a storm is prevailing.

A BARBER SHOP SURPRISE.

A Fashionably Dressed Young Lady Nonchalantly Takes a Shave.

But one of the dozen chairs in a popular Cincinnati barber shop was vacant about ten o'clock the other morning, when a fashionably dressed young woman entered, removed her wrap, veil and hat, handed them to the open-mouthed boy, walked to the vacant chair, sat down in it, threw her head back on the padded rest, and placed her daintily shod feet on the foot bench.

"Bangs trimmed?" asked the barber.

"Nope, shave!" she said, gazing composedly at the ceiling.

"Huh!" grunted the wonder-stricken barber.

"Shave," she repeated, without winking, "here and here," pointing to her upper lip and to the skin in front of her ears.

The barber, says the Tribune, keeping his eyes on her all the time, tucked a towel under her chin, lathered the places she had indicated, stropped the razor and went to work. A few strokes and it was over, and when her face had been washed and powdered, she left the chair, allowed the boy to put on her wrap, adjusted her hat and veil with much deliberation, and, throwing a half dollar on the cashier's counter, walked out.

The effect of this visit on the other barbers and their victims was to cause the barbers to forget, for the first time in their lives, to tell the victims that they needed shampoos, and the victims to fail to notice the cuts in their faces when the lady said "shave."

The barber who shaved the pretty lady, when he recovered, said there was a fine growth of hair on her face, just enough when it got long to give the skin a slightly dark hue.

"She'd been there before," he added.

UNDER HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE.

The Strength of Workmen Nearly Doubled, and They Do Much More Work.

A foreman in one of the Lake Erie shops has always been able to get considerably greater results in the way of work accomplished by his men than any other boss in the place with a like number of men, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The difference in the amount of work turned out was so great that it caused one of the other bosses to investigate the cause. The inquisitive man knew he was doing all in his power to keep his men at their machines, and even went so far as to keep continually trying to hurry them up. But despite his efforts this fellow foreman always outdid him.

Finally, when his attempts to discover the cause had failed, he went to the successful foreman and asked how he obtained such an extraordinary output. The man turned to him and said: "I haven't studied hypnotism for five years for nothing. I have all my men hypnotized, so that their strength is almost doubled. Do you see that fellow carrying that rod of iron? Well, watch me make him drop it."

The foreman had no sooner spoken the words than the workman dropped the iron as if it were red hot and then stood as if transfixed or dazed. Continuing, the foreman said: "I have all these men under my control, and they all know it. I have only to threaten them when anything goes wrong, and you can be assured things soon right themselves. As I said, there is a great advantage in keeping the men under hypnotic power. I never permit them to tire, but always make them labor under the impression that they are modern Samsons. It is peculiar what a great increase of strength can be given a man by hypnotizing him. I have taken a man who was naturally weak and sickly, and after putting him under hypnotic influence he turned upon a muscular, well-built man and completely overpowered him by sheer brute force. So you can appreciate how I value my hypnotic power. The record of my output will show that there is at least one advantage in being a hypnotist. Then we frequently have accidents about the shops. It is not necessary to go for a doctor, for I can stop bleeding and ease or banish pain by simply hypnotizing the portion of the body injured. Now, to-day I had an accident at the plane over there which took off a portion of this first finger. It started to pain me frightfully, but I merely auto-hypnotized the member, and it has not pained me since."

The foreman who was less gifted in psychic powers looked on in amazement at the hypnotist's recital, and with a "Well, I never," went back to his work with a sigh.

NAPOLEON BOWED TO HIM.

Crawford, of Georgia, Won the Admiration of the Man of Destiny.

An exchange calls attention to the condition of the tomb of William H. Crawford, which is in an old field near Lexington, Ga., and is unmarked by any sort of monument to call attention of passers-by to the great Georgian who came very near being president of the United States and was the only man to whom Napoleon I. felt constrained to bow. Mr. Crawford was at one time minister to the court of Napoleon, and the impression that he made there is described as simply tremendous. When he entered the court, with his lofty bearing and his tall, impressive figure, decorated for the first time with the apparel of his high commission as the American minister to the court, he was received with the utmost demonstration.

The emperor was deeply impressed. He avowed that Mr. Crawford was the only man to whom he had ever been constrained to bow, and on that occasion he overstepped the custom and made a repetition of his courtesy. Fashioned in a gigantic mold, Mr. Crawford was one of the handsomest men that ever lived. He was a man of great talent and of intellectual superiority. He was recognized as the equal of any of his adversaries in the highest councils of the land, and as a candidate for the highest office in the nation's gift he was defeated by only a small majority. And yet Georgians have such little veneration for the dead as to ignore the ashes of this great man and to leave them unrecorded in an old field.

HE BURNED A DIAMOND.

Merely to Demonstrate That the Gem Was Inflammable.

How would you like to burn a two-carat diamond merely for the sake of demonstrating a fact in science? Prof. Henry Miles George, of London, who was visiting friends in New York, did that very thing two years ago, says the New York Mail and Express. He talked about it as follows:

"What I did was not a new experiment," said the professor, "and was made at the request of a wealthy young countryman of mine, who believed that he was born to be a scientist. Whether he was or not is neither here nor there. His first experience was costly.

"He wanted to satisfy himself that the diamond possessed an inflammable quality, and that after being burned it left no residue. We burned the stone in my laboratory, and to the young man's complete satisfaction. After it was consumed there was absolutely no ash. The combustion was complete, and an absolute, although expensive, proof that the diamond consists of pure carbon."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

A LAW AT LAST.

The Tariff bill was allowed to become a law at midnight Monday without the President's signature. Cleveland in a letter to Congressmen Catchings expresses great disappointment at the outcome of his great tariff reform measure, and refers to treason in the Democratic ranks in its passage which should not be forgotten or forgiven. He says the problem of tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of the patient and long suffering people. The "patient and long-suffering people" will effectually settle the tariff question by retiring to private life all the Congressmen who favored the Wilson bill. It is more than likely that Wilson will be left at home, as his constituency will be greatly injured by the new ariff, but probably not as much as it would have been under the genuine Wilson bill, as West Virginia is a manufacturing, and also a great coal, State, the Wilson bill having been directly opposed to its interests, so it may thank the Senate, and not Mr. Wilson, if its industries have not been crippled.

The stalwart Democratic State of Texas, with its millions of sheep, will get a taste of Democratic legislation which should be nauseating to even the "Solid South," when it hears of a ship arriving in Boston harbor with a cargo of "free wool" which was kept at sea, off the harbor, until the free wool tariff became the law of the land, the owner thereby saving the snug sum of $80,000 in duties; and that the Canadians have been waiting to send over 1,000,000 pounds of free wool to crowd out American wool. The Democratic wool men who were made to believe that the free importation of foreign wools would enable it to be mixed with American, to the enhancement of the latter in both value and consumption, and who shouted for "Cleveland and Free Wool" in this very town of Bridgeport at the last Presidential election, will see how badly they were fooled when they want to sell their present clipping of wool. We doubt if their account of sales of wool this Fall will be an inducement for sensible wool men to vote for Democratic Congressmen next November.

Gould should send the Vigilant home. She has not been very vigilant in capturing prizes and upholding the supremacy of the Yankee yachts.

Congress adjourned sine die at 2 P. M. on Tuesday last. The people can thank God to-morrow in their prayers, that the country has at last been thus favored.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominees of the Democratic State Convention:

Supreme Justices—long term, Jackson Temple, of Sonoma, and James E. Murphy, of Del Norte; short term, P. A Bridgeford, of Colusa. Governor, Jas. H. Budd. Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Jeter. Secretary of State, Ben. Maddox. Attorney-General, A. B. Parris. Treasurer, Jose Castro. Controller, Michael Meagher. Surveyor-General, Dwight M. Angier. Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. S. Smythe. Clerk of Supreme Court, P. W. McGlade. State Printer, John J. Curry. Rail Road Commissioners, 1st Dist., H. H. 2d, James Stanton, 3d, W. W. Phillips. Board of Equalization, 1st, J. C. Nealon. 2d, Thos. Wells, 3d, R. H. Beamer, 4th, F. M. Nickell. Congressmen, First District, Thos. J. Geary; Second, A. Caminetti; Third, W. B. English; Fourth, James G. Maguire; Fifth, James P. Kelly; Sixth, George S. Patton; Seventh, W. B. Alford.

The re-nomination of Geary was denounced for voting against the Wilson bill. Cleveland's Administration was indorsed.

Notwithstanding they have a Budd of promise at the head of the ticket, the Democrats of this State are not enthusing much over it; but, on the contrary, there are muttering all along the line that some of the candidates must be dropped from the ticket and come off the perch. Castro, for Treasurer, is said to be one of the doomed; that if he does not decline, he will be removed, as he is running a faro bank, and is a professional gambler.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs a harvest;" the El Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medicinal safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily overwork, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defence. Constipation, rheumatism, billousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and loss of strength are all remedied by this genial restorative.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF FRED. HENESLEIT, DECEASED

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of FRED. HENESLEIT, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the law office of W. O. Parker, Bridgeport, Mono County California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bodie, Mono Co., Cal.; this 27th day of August, 1894.

Her
REBECCA X HENESLEIT,
Mark
Administratrix of the Estate of Fred. Heneslelt, deceased.

Witness to Mark of Rebecca Heneslelt.
WM. J. CRAWFORD.

s1-1w

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of THOMAS WARD and ARCHIE McNABB, Insolvent Debtors.

There will be a meeting of the Creditors of said Insolvents at the office of the Sheriff, at Bridgeport, Mono County, California, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER THIRD, 1894,

at 1 o'clock P. M,

As business of importance will come before said meeting, all are requested to be present, either in person or by proxy.

This meeting is called at the request of several of the Creditors.

M. P. HAYES,
Assignee, etc.

au18 2t

For Superintendent of Schools.

CORNELIA RICHARDS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

ANSEL R. BURNSIDE,

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election

For Assemblyman.

(60th District.)

DR. T. A. KEABLES,

of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties

ap14 tc

ELECTION NOTICE.

School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE QUALified electors of Bridgeport School District, County of Mono, State of California, that an election will be held on the

12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1894,

at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to raise money for the purpose of repairing school house, and for the employment of an assistant teacher.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $600.

The polls will be open, at the school house, from 1 o'clock until 5 P. M.

The Ballots at said Election shall contain the words: "Tax—Yes." or "Tax—No."

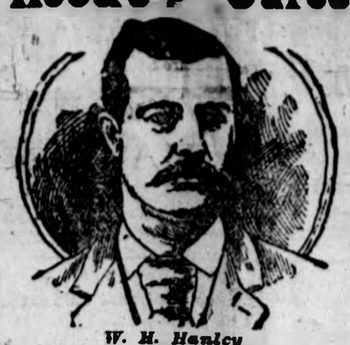
The Judges appointed to conduct the election are: W. O. Parker, A. J. S vere, L. D. Ladd.

M. M. WALTZ,
JAMES SINNAMON,
C. M. STEWART,
District School Trustees.

au25-1d

MEDICAL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



W. M. Henley

"I Suffered Several Years With rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel better than I have for years. My wife had a bad case of catarrh and was considered incurable. She took confidence from the benefit I had received from the use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and after taking four bottles of the medicine she is entirely well." W. H. HANLEY, Pullman, Wash. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

LEGAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 23d, 1894, and adopted the following Resolution:

RESOLVED. That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 60th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Officers in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the General Election to be held November 6, 1894, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1894,

That at such election, the Polls shall be open from 1 o'clock P. M., until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:

ANTELOPE.

Todkill's Store—Inspector, Martin Shields. Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall—Inspector, Myron M. Waltze. Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON.

School House—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, John King, J. B. Cowin.

BODIE EAST.

Engine House—Inspector, George Delury. Judges, Warren Loose, George Borrowe.

BODIE WEST.

Chosen Friends' Hall—Inspector, A. R. Burnside. Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY.

Lake View Hall—Inspector, William Stewart. Judges, James Colin, J. A. Laws.

MONO LAKE.

School House—Inspector, J. M. Miller. Judges C. H. Currie, Thos. Silvester.

That at the time and places above mentioned, there shall be elected a County Central Committee apportioned to the several precincts as follows: Antelope, 2; Benton, 2; Bodie East, 2, Bodie West, 3; Bridgeport, 4; Lundy, 2; Mono Lake, 1.

That, in addition to the Statutory qualifications, any voter may be challenged and required to take the following test. "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican ticket at the next General Election?"

That the persons presenting themselves as candidates for the nomination for any of the following offices, and no other, shall pay an assessment as follows:

Assembly,	$20
Sheriff,	20
Clerk,	20
Treasurer,	10
District Attorney,	10
Assessor,	10
Supervisor,	5

That any person desiring to have his name placed upon the ticket for any nomination must on or before the 26th day of August, 1894, file his application with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment as above required, if any, and a written pledge to support the Republican nominees.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Miner, the Homer Mining Index, and BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION in the first issue of each of said papers after the date hereof, and in each and every subsequent issue of each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOTT, Chairman
of the Republican Central Committee
of Mono County.

F. E. HUNEWILL, Secretary.

Instructions to Boards of Election.

1360. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in the resolution, and such challenge must be determined by the Board of Election, who to that end may administer an oath to any person, and may ask them any question tending to prove or disprove the challenge.

1361. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution, must vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1362. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the ballots and one copy of the lists to be delivered to the Secretary signing the notice of election, and one of the Judges must retain the other lists for twenty days after the election.

1363. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are chosen to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

1365. All the provisions of Title IV, Part 1 of the Penal Code, and all the provisions of two Sections referred to in the first section of this Chapter, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this Chapter from and after the last publication of the notice mentioned in section 1329.

TO VOTERS.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will scratch those whom they do not wish to vote for. jy28-td

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN U. PON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, this 15th day of August, 1894.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator
of the Estate of Jean U. Pon, deceased.
[au18-4w]

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN P. U. PON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN P. U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal. the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, this 15th day of August, 1894.

PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator
of the Estate of Jean P. U. Pon, deceased.
[au18-4w]

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

AT

CAMPING

Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful
MOUNTAIN RETREAT
In the Vicinity of
CASTLE CRAGS
and
MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

* * * I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water) the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one fourth to three fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California.

REDUCED RATES.

Camper's Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal.,
or T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent,
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team,	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals,	1 00
Each additional pair of animals,	50
Horseman,	25
Pack animals, each,	25
Hogs and sheep, each,	5
Loose stock, each,	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team,	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals,	1 00
Each additional pair of animals,	50
Horseman,	25
Pack Animals, each,	25
Hogs and sheep, each,	5
Loose stock, each,	5

Empty teams half-price.

NOTICE

TO

LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
ap7 Tax Collector.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLES.

Tonsorial Parlor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

je23-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. ja18-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. ja14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE,
Proprietor.

je10 tf

PORTABLE SODA
FOUNTAINS

$35 TO $80. Complete Ready For Use.

Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD.

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from

CARSON.

OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $2 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street.
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THIS ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
165 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my12-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j5-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

42-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

The SALOON and PARLORS hav been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
[my19-tf]

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the OLIMAX, ESSEX, and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $30. Sewing Machine for $20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET,
je2 SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISE
IN THE
CHRONICLE UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 1. 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Ibrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Departure, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Ex-Supervisor William Stewart, of Lundy, and brother, Charles Stewart, of Canada, were here the first of the week, visiting the Springs, etc.

Mrs. David Hays, and all her children, left here on Tuesday morning, accompanying her mother, Mrs. Edmiston, and brother Tom Edmiston and family, to their home at Sonora. Frank Waltze accompanied them, on a trip to visit friends in Contra Costa county. Mrs. Hays will be absent a month.

Thomas Coyle started for Sonora on Tuesday, to visit relatives, and to bring his family and Mrs. James Anton and daughter Irene home.

Wat. Morgan, of Bodie, was in town on Wednesday.

Wilson Butler was here this week.

Willie Butler left for Carson on Tuesday for freight for this town and Lundy.

Elisha Gurney, of Sugar Pine, was here on Tuesday with a load of Tuolumne fruit and left a box of nice peaches at the CHRONICLE-UNION office, for which he has our thanks.

R. R. Fouke and family, and Mrs. Boland, of Bodie, came down from their Buckeye camping on Tuesday, homeward bound.

County Clerk Murphey, Treasurer Joe A. Brown and Stewart Kirkwood have returned from their political pilgrimage—for a short rest.

J. E. Beane, of Lundy, was here yesterday, and to-day left for Antelope in continuance of his political tour.

W. P. Onkst and family, of Lundy, left for home to-day.

P. Regan, who was injured by an explosion in his mine at Lundy, is here doing well, Dr. Sinclair having removed several pieces of bone from his hand.

George Peeler leaves for his Missouri home next week.

FORECAST OF VOTE.—The vote of Mono county, next November, will show a falling off of about twelve per cent. from that of '92. Bodie and Lundy will decrease. Antelope and Benton will poll the usual vote, Bridgeport will increase about seven per cent., and Mono Lake one hundred. The Republicans will increase their majority in all the precincts, a number of Tariff Democrats having declared themselves Republicans, and a large majority of the new settlers at Mono Lake are Republicans, besides, a majority of those who have left the county are Democrats.

THE ROADS.—The heavy thunder storms of the first of the week did much damage to the roads. The Sonora road was washed out badly near the old Leavitt place, but the teams on the road managed to get over without any serious mishaps. The Antelope and Sweetwater roads were somewhat demoralized, but their custodians at once put them in order, Raycraft's Antelope stage coming in on Thursday on schedule time; and Russell's freight team came in over the Sweetwater road on Wednesday from Carson.

LABOR DAY.—Monday next, the 3d, will be Labor Day, and a legal holiday. Our over-worked county officers and attaches of the CHRONICLE-UNION will religiously observe the Day. The mechanics and laboring men of the country should thank God that Congress has adjourned; and should resolve not to cast a vote next Fall for any man for Congress who supported the Wilson bill, or is in favor of such a measure.

SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.—The Trustees of the Bridgeport school have called an election for September 12th, to authorize the levy of a special tax to raise $600 for the salary of the primary teacher, and for necessary repairs to the school house. The tax will be light, and the proposition should receive a unanimous indorsement.

ADMISSION DAY.—To-morrow week will be "Admission Day," the Forty-fourth Anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. Monday will be a legal holiday, and the Pioneers will have a salute of 44 guns fired, and in the evening will have their annual banquet at the Leavitt House.

DECEASED.—"Uncle" William Robinson died at the County Hospital at Bodie on the 24th. He was an old resident of Antelope Valley and the oldest man in Mono county, having been about 93 years and 7 months old at his death. He was a native of New York.

Evangelist Davis held services on Sunday morning and evening, which were well attended.

WILL OPEN.—The Bridgeport school will open for the term on Monday, the 17th.

DRUNKEN INDIANS.—Liquor has been dealt out to the Indians hereabouts this week with a lavishness that bodes no good to the town. Every man, woman and child know that it is wrong and unlawful to sell or give liquor to Indians, and the law making it a State Prison offence has been in force long enough to have it stereotyped on the minds of the people of this county, and every person so offending should have the severest penalty dealt out.

MAIL TIME CHANGED.—Commencing to-day, the mail by the Hawthorne route will leave here at 7 o'clock P. M. until November 1st, when it will leave at 6 A. M., to arrive at Hawthorne within 16 hours, and leave Hawthorne at 6 A. M., to arrive here within 16 hours, but the contractor purposes to arrive at 6 P. M. This is to last until April 1st, when Summer time will be resumed.

PATTERSON, Nev.—The Nevada Mission Conference has transferred Rev. Mr. Peck from Bodie to Austin, Nev., but no appointment was made for Bodie and Bridgeport. If the Conference cannot send to this portion of the Lord's vineyard a sincere man and a good talker, it had better drop it from the list, as our people will not encourage the style of men the Conference has been sending this way.

SHEEP SHEARING.—The shearing of our local bands of sheep is under full headway at Hughes' corrals, east of the bridge. There will probably be about 40,000 sheared before the season closes. There are fifteen shearers at work, and are shearing about one thousand a day. Russell will take out a load of wool to Carson on Monday next. The clip is proving very satisfactory.

OVERRULED.—Charles L. Hayes is in receipt of a letter from County Clerk Frank Smith, of Alpine county, stating that the defendants demurrer to amended complaint in the case of Blanchard vs. Gregory et al., transferred from Mono, has been overruled by Judge Arnott, the defendants having 20 days in which to answer.

IN JAIL.—Peter Cegring, a new comer, was arrested on Wednesday night by Constable Simmons for furnishing liquor to Indians. It is said the evidence against him is strong and clear. His examination will take place to-morrow morning before Justice L. A. Murphey.

H. Clay Hampton wants the Democratic nomination for Superintendent of Schools of Inyo county. Mr. Hampton filled the same position in Mono county very creditably.

The new man-of-war Oregon is a fast one, making 16 knots an hour, 15 being required, so she will bring the Union Iron Works a large premium.

Governor Waite, of Colorado fame, has been arrested for opening a letter addressed to a lady. He is a daisy in keeping himself and others in hot water.

Estee will make a general canvass of the State, and speak almost every night up to November 5th.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The Truckee Republican says that from July 24th, to August 24th, 2,605 cars of fruit, bound East, were iced at Truckee and Boca. This was the greatest ever known to pass through Truckee in one month.

Col. Breckenridge has been making some red hot speeches in his Congressional District which may lead to serious trouble.

Snow fell on Bald Mountain, San Bernardino county, on Tuesday. Such a thing never occurred before in August.

The U. S. cavalry have been ordered to return to the Presidio from Sacramento.

LESSONS given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Searles.

BIRTH.

METSON.—At Cortland, Sacramento county, August 27th, to the wife of William H. Metson, of San Francisco, a son.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by $5 to insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect after a convention or election is held.

For Treasurer.
JOE A. BROWN,
Of Bridgeport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk.
J. D. MURPHEY,
Of Bridgeport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.
M. P. HAYES,
Of Bridgeport.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

For Assessor.
JOHN J. WELCH,
(Of Bodie.)
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.
W. P. ONKST,
of Lundy.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For County Clerk.
JAMES E. BEAN,
of Lundy.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff.
WILSON BUTLER,
of Bodie.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander
President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY Treasurer.

OSBORN HARDWARE
& TOOL COMPANY,
Incorporated December, 1893.
WE ARE STRIKING
OUT FOR BUSINESS!
WE SELL
HARDWARE,
MECHANICS'
TOOLS,
Highest Grade,
Best Assortment,
Low Prices.
414 Market Str. near Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

Cloud bursts have occurred this week in the vicinity of Placerville, much damage being done to the roads.

Several lives were lost in a tenement house fire in New York on Wednesday.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not effect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.
Write for instructions and advice.
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385. Washington, D. C

BRIDGEPORT
MARKET.
GEORGE H. BUMP,
DEALER IN
Beef, Mutton and Pork.

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EIGHTH
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AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
NO. 18,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
ALPINE, MONO AND INYO COUNTIES,
WILL BE HELD AT
Independence, Inyo County, California,
September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

JOE A. BROWN,
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TYPES OF INSANITY.

Some Forms That Are Developing in Modern Times.

Mental Disorders That Are Responsible for Various Kinds of Crime—Opinions Advanced by an Expert in Such Diseases.

At the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York a few days ago a well-known professor of nervous and mental diseases, who testified as an expert in a murder trial, delivered a lecture on insanity in its relation to homicide.

The various types of insanity, said he, all breed homicides, but some more than others. His classification of the various forms of insanity, says the Sun of that city, was as follows, and any phase of mental disorder, he said, would be found to fit under one head or the other: Mania, melancholia, dementia, paranoia, and paresis.

The victims of melancholia are most subject to homicide or suicidal outbreaks. Paretics are least to be feared. Melancholia is often the result of some bodily ailment, or disappointed ambition may cause this morbid and dangerous state of mind.

Insane homicidal outbreaks could not occur in perfectly healthy persons. They might be apparently sane, and be suddenly seized with an irresistible impulse to kill some one or to commit suicide, but there must be a groundwork of melancholia or some other unhealthy mental state to incite the passion.

"Doctors now declare," the professor continued, "that there is no such thing as 'emotional' insanity. I believe the word was not used at all during the Fitzgerald trial, and I doubt if any expert would take the stand and testify that such a condition as emotional insanity ever exists."

"Paranoia" is a word of such wide application that it may be worn out in the endeavor to make it cover the thousand and one varieties of mild and explosive cranks.

"Paranoia is a very good word to use," said the professor to the young doctors, "as it enables you to classify your cranky acquaintances. Monomania is the older name for the same peculiarities. The condition often manifests itself by a fear of going to some particular place, by dread of crossing a street, or similar eccentricities. The subject is usually possessed of a single delusion; perhaps has an exaggerated idea of his own greatness, or is about to convulse the world by a wonderful invention. There is frequently, too, some physical peculiarity—as a bad-shaped head or peculiarly-shaped ears or deformity of the jaws."

The professor grouped the paranoiacs together under several heads—paranoia religiosa, the crank who talks and thinks of nothing but religion; paranoia inventoria, the victim of which is full of foolish schemes, a crank of the Col. Sellers type; paranoia litigosa, or litigious paranoiacs, who are forever bringing suits in the courts, frequently for the most trivial causes.

"Cranks of this kind," said the professor, "are, I believe, more numerous in Europe than in the United States, though the west produces a good many. In one notable instance a whole county was engaged in a fight over a turkey in which a few dollars were at stake.

"Under the head of paranoia reformatoria come a more obnoxious class of monomaniacs—political offenders, anarchists, and bomb throwers, who are convinced that only by the murder of a few crowned heads, princes, presidents, senators and millionaires and the destruction of property can the existing state of affairs be changed for the better."

Guiteau the professor mentioned as one of the extraordinary cases of homicidal paranoia. Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, was another.

From "mania" all types of insanity may develop. Excitability and a generally happy, careless frame of mind characterize this phase of lunacy, though the mental state of the victims runs the whole gamut of emotions. Homicidal and suicidal outbursts are frequent.

Paretics are generally harmless. "Paresis is a production of modern civilization," said the professor. 'I don't know of a happier lot of people than are the paretics for a time. Their imagination is exceedingly vivid. They have boundless wealth, in their own minds, or have a remarkable invention which they are about to give the world. This blissful state of things continues for awhile, then the patient becomes apathetic, rarely dangerous."

Regarding the responsibility of the insane, the professor believed that paranoiacs should be punished for their crimes. The anarchist monomaniacs of the Guiteau stripe are very unpleasant people to have about, and he thinks a few of them should be hanged, the others locked up or exiled.

"I hope some time," said he, "to see them all corralled and transported to a distant sea island, where they can communicate with the rest of the world but once a year. They should have no rum or tobacco. They should be fed on fruits and vegetables, and they should not be allowed to breed, and thus be gradually exterminated. This colonization of paranoiacs may be a scheme of the future."

A Queer Lawsuit.

The question: Is a man the owner of his own teeth? lately come before a German court at Gera. A man who had been suffering for some time from toothache made up his mind to have the tooth taken out. The stump proved a difficult one to draw, and when it was out it was of such curious shape that the dentist declared he would keep it as a curiosity. His patient, however, thought he would like to keep it himself, and claimed it; but the dentist, on the ground that a tooth, when drawn with the free consent of a patient, is ownerless property as soon as it leaves the jaw, refused to give it up. The patient at once entered an action against the dentist.

"PAPA FLEUTELOT," MISER.

A French Millionaire Who Begged in the Streets and Died in Filth.

A miser of the story-book type died a few weeks ago in Auxerre, France. Although he never had wife or children he was known to all the persons in the city as "Papa Fleutelot." He had been a public figure for a generation, and could be seen daily, in storm or sunshine, tottering in his rags through the streets to gather odd bits of coal and wood and cigar stumps. When he began his work in the city there were the usual rumors that he was rich and miserly, but they were soon dispelled by the abject filth and want in which he lived, and by his importunity in begging.

Papa Fleutelot died in his eighty-fifth year, and was buried in the potter's field. The French police, who suspect everything, still suspected the old man's pretenses of poverty, despite the recent shifting of public opinion, and they searched the hut in which he had lived and died. Filth was ankle deep upstairs and knee deep in the cellar. The first search was rewarded only with the discovery of four hundred bottles of Bordeaux, vintage of 1790. The second search, however, revealed a hole in the cellar wall behind a pile of indescribable dirt. From this hole the police dragged a chest, and in the chest they found the treasure. From top to bottom it was stuffed full with mortgages, government bonds, shares in stock companies and title deeds. All showed the keenness of Papa Fleutelot in investing his savings, for without exception the securities were of the highest class. Their face value was one million francs, but as many of the bonds and stocks were above par they can be sold for a much larger sum.

For more than eleven years the old man had neglected to clip his coupons. He had let them accumulate until they represented a market value of one hundred and forty thousand francs.

Among the many pieces of real estate whose ownership was revealed by the contents of the chest is a large tract of land near Villeneuvesur-Yonne. On this land are four hundred acres of fine forest and several buildings of the ancient and indestructible make. It had been more than forty years since anybody at Villeneuve knew who owned the estate. When Papa Fleutelot died in his hovel but twenty centimes, or less than five cents, was his total cash capital. As was expected, the usual number of heirs have appeared since the old man's body was buried in the potter's field. They affect to believe that still more treasure is concealed in his hut, and they are taking it down piece by piece in the hope of enriching themselves.

MYRIADS OF POISONED HAIRS.

What Causes the Sting in the Hand That Lightly Touches a Nettle.

The leaf and stem of a nettle are literally clothed with erect hollow hairs. If one of these hairs is viewed under a microscope, says Good Words, it will be seen that its free end, after tapering to a very fine degree of slimness, finishes as a little knob, while in the other direction, after gradually becoming more robust, it suddenly expands into a large bulb corresponding with the poison gland of the adder. The point of the hair is very brittle and contact with our skin causes the end to snap off, leaving a hollow needle point which readily pierces our cuticle, and pressing upon the bulb at the other end the poison is forced through the central channel and inflames our blood. The tender-handed who stroke the nettle are stung for their pains, because their gentleness has only served to break the brittle points and render them fit for piercing, but the rough-handed break the hairs at their thickest parts, where they are too stout to prick. Our common nettles, though they are capable of inflicting considerable annoyance upon many persons, are too insignificant, nevertheless, to be included among vegetable monsters, and we have only referred to them for the sake of making clear the enormities of some big cousins—giants of the nettle family. These are, first, the Urtica stimulans and Urtica crenulata of the East Indies, species whose attack upon one's hand is sufficient to cause the arm to swell with a most frightful pain, which lasts for weeks. But even these are milk-and-water nettles by comparison with the Urtica urentissima, which grows in Timor, where it bears the significant title of Daoun setan, or devil's leaf. The effects of its sting last for a year and have often produced death.

HARMLESS COQUETTES.

The Magyar Women Are Beautiful and Peculiar.

A continental paper gives an interesting account of the Hungarian women, a translation appearing in Mr. Stead's magazine. The real type of the Magyar woman, who speaks the language of Petofi and Jokai, is to be found in the country districts, says a London paper. Here she is to be met, with her coral lips and large, speaking eyes looking so obstinate and smiling so alluringly.

The peculiar look in the eyes of the Maygar woman, her vivacity, her quick step, as well as her inclination for comfort, lead one to suppose that she has Turkish blood in her veins. She has a good heart, a kind disposition; is tender and true, with a passionate love or a passionate hatred for her husband; she is a good mother and a trustworthy friend.

She has her weakness, like the rest of womankind. She has a great preference for elegant toilets, for gold and silver, diamonds and pearls. She is vain, though she knows her beauty does not need any artifices of the toilet, but her coquetry is harmless and unconscious. She will not have anyone in love with her but her husband. The women of Budapest, like the women of all large towns, like a perfect luxury of dress. They will not only conquer in the drawing-rooms but surprise the men and women in the streets.

He Could Throw Some.

"Several years ago," remarked a citizen of New Haven, Conn., recently, "I knew a man who lived on the outskirts of my town who could throw a stone with more accuracy of aim than is displayed by most sportsmen with a rifle. The man was a perfect giant physically. He was a good deal of a hunter, using stones as his only weapon to bring down the game. He had a large leather pouch attached to one side of his coat, in which he always carried a good supply of carefully selected missiles. With these he bagged every year no small quantity of game, such as quail, rabbits and squirrels. He could kill a bird on the wing or a rabbit at full speed almost as easily as at rest. One of his favorite methods for displaying his skill was to set up a scythe blade with the edge toward him at a distance of about one hundred feet, and by throwing potatoes against the edge cut them in half. He could almost exactly halve two out of every three potatoes he threw."

Quenched Their Ardor.

A fire engine was recently the means of putting a sudden stop to a duel in Germany. Two physicians quarreled and arranged for a meeting with pistols. The village chief magistrate heard of the proposed duel. He informed the firemen, and together, drawing a machine, they proceeded to the scene of the encounter. Just as the seconds had stepped off the distance a heavy stream of water struck one of the physicians, and a moment later the second doctor was also drenched to the skin. The would-be fighters, in their dripping clothes, looked so ridiculous that they both burst out laughing, shook hands and returned to their homes, thanking the ingenious mayor for his intervention.

A Clever Stratagem.

Once during the Iron Duke's campaign in the Pyrenees, it happened that Gen. Picton's dispositions for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult displeased him. The danger threatened from in front, and the difficulty lay in delaying the attack until Wellington could effect the change he wished. He was, as usual, equal to the occasion. Waving his hat in the air he galloped to the front of a regiment as if he meant to order a charge. The whole of Picton's line cheered tremendously, and as the roar died away Wellington was heard to remark, half to himself: "Soult is a cautious commander and will not attack in force without ascertaining the meaning of these cheers. That will leave time for the Sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." This was exactly what happened, and Soult sustained a bloody repulse where he might have won an easy victory.

The Tube Rose Not a Rose.

The common tube rose is an excellent illustration of a popular misnomer. The plant is not a rose at all and has no connection with the rose family. Its name is a corruption. The French gardeners always call it plant tubereuse, or tuber plant, and the latter part of the name was corrupted by ignorant persons into tube rose. The similarity of sound, no doubt, led to the change of name and consequent mistake, similar instances having often occurred.

LEGAL

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual Report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1894, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1726 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California:

LETTERS GRANTED.

W. C. Nix	Sept. 22, 1892.
James Roy	Dec. 14, 1893.
David Knight	March 28, 1894.
Adaline Eggleston	April 5, 1894.

APPRAISED VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix	$ 810 50
James Roy	2322 65
David Knight	415 32
Adaline Eggleston	300 00

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix	$ 810 25
James Roy	1734 15
David Knight	415 32
Adaline Eggleston	179 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix	$252 88
James Roy	327 43
David Knight	40 00
Adaline Eggleston	95 50

AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix	$567 42
James Roy	1926 32
David Knight	None
Adaline Eggleston	None

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix	None
James Roy	None
David Knight	$375 32
Adaline Eggleston	71 60

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO. } ss.

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the Estates herein above named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administers, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

A. P. SAYRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1894.

[Le] CHAR. L. HAYES,
Notary Public, in and for Mono County.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.
Semi-annual Report of Public Administrator A. P. Sayre.
Filed July 23d, 1894. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator
[24-6w]

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal., June 30, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. HAWKS, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 291, for the purchase of the

S W ¼, S E ¼, Sec. 24; N ¼, N E ¼ & S E ¼ N E ¼ of Section No. 25, in Township No. 6, N Range No. 28 E, M. D. M.,

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Hodges, George Vanalckle, Samuel Yates and Thomas Sly, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

j7-2m C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

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